CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

VOL. III. BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1824. No. 27.

The Minor Review.

ART. 7.—*The New York Society's Report on an Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.*

WE have already devoted a few paragraphs of the REGISTER to a notice of this commendable design. Its great importance, both in a moral and political point of view, makes us desirous of calling the attention of our readers to some of the statements in the Report itself; and this, the rather, because the minds of many philanthropic persons in our own city have been lately active with similar projects. We hope that both here and in New York, there will be found men zealous to recommend them, and persevering to carry them into operation. The first must be done by powerful and earnest writing, which shall convince the public understanding, and affect the public heart. Facts must be collected, and arranged, and reasoned upon, and held before the eye and the mind of the busy community again and again, till they are seen and felt, and men are willing to do their duty. We wish that the pamphlet of the New York Society had been better adapted to make the desired impression. It contains, it is true, the most important facts, and considerable valuable matter: but it is unreasonably prolix and prosing, wanting in conciseness and point, and therefore likely to be found tedious. This is to be regretted in the first step, as it must fail in exciting that attention and interest, which are necessary to render the next steps effectual. We trust it will be followed by abler pens, which shall present more succinctly, and therefore more forcibly, the matter which is industriously collected here.

It is a sketch of this matter which we would now extract for the perusal of our readers.—They cannot fail to be interested in the fearful picture of misery and vice, and in the proposed attempt to do something by way of remedy.

The first statement is "an abstract of those persons who were brought before the Police Magistrates, during the year 1822, and sentenced either to the City Bridewell, from 10 to 60 days or to the Penitentiary from 2 to 6 months. . . . This abstract contains the names of more than 450 persons, male and female, none over the age of 25, many much younger, and *some so young, as to be presumed incapable of crime.*"

The following paragraph is important, and demands the serious attention of every inhabitant of this and other cities:

"The principal cause of Juvenile Delinquency, is, first, the bad example they have from their parents and guardians; when small, they are allowed to run at large without restraint. No child will be a vagrant, if put and kept steadily to a well-regulated school, but for a few years.—But the reason why their parents will not send them, is, the encouragement which our citizens give, (and no doubt from the best motives,) *to begging*. When a poor child calls at a gentleman's house for a little cold victuals, who can refuse, when they have it, and especially, since, if not given, it must be thrown away? But if our citizens were aware of the evil, I am sure they would make a universal stop. I cannot learn of one child that has been in the habit of begging, who has not turned out a prostitute, or vagrant; and their begging serves only to keep their parents in idleness and profligacy: for they find it so profitable, that, if they have one or two good begging children, (as they term it,) it is all they want, all they can get by other means, goes for drink. Another cause, is, sending small children round the docks, under the pretence of picking chips, and whatever they can find; in peddling small articles on board of sloops, and through the streets, &c. These habits introduce them into bad company, and prove an almost certain cause of their ruin. It is hoped that they may be discountenanced by all good citizens."

The purpose of the proposed institution is thus described:

"The design of the proposed institution, is to furnish, in the *first place*, an asylum, in which boys under a certain age, who become subject to the notice of our Police, either as vagrants, or houseless, or charged with petty crimes, may be received, judiciously classed according to their degrees of depravity or innocence, put to work at such employments as will tend to encourage industry and ingenuity, taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and most carefully instructed in the nature of their moral and religious obligations, while at the same time, they are subjected to a course of treatment, that will afford a prompt and energetic corrective of their vicious propensities, and hold out every possible inducement to reformation and good conduct.

"Such an Institution would in time exhibit scarcely any other than the character of a decent school and manufactory. It need not be invested with the insignia of a prison. It should be only surrounded with a high fence, like many factories in the neighbourhood of cities, and carefully closed in front. The committee have no doubt that were such an institution once well established and put under good regulation, the magistrates would very often deem it expedient to place offenders in the hands of its Managers, rather than to sentence them to the City Penitentiary."

A similar institution exists in London, of the management of which we have this account:

"A large committee is appointed, who meet every fortnight; and sub-committees, with confidential agents, are employed to investigate the cases of individuals, and to register the particulars. The building consists, first, of a range of work-shops of one floor, upwards of 500 feet in length, under which is a rope walk, where every kind of lines, twines, and cord are manufactured; secondly, a separate enclosure, used as a house of probation or reform, for the criminal classes of boys; thirdly, of a similar receptacle for the same description of girls; fourthly, of a chapel for religious worship; fifthly, of an eating-room, and also for an evening school-room; sixthly, of a warehouse, for the reception, delivery, and sale of the manufactured articles; seventhly, of the general kitchen, bakehouse, and dormitories; and, lastly, of the requisite accommodation for the superintendents. The quality of the food is proportioned to the gains of the youth, or the hardness of their labour. The boys are bound apprentices for a certain number of years to the master workmen employed within the institution. They have a particular dress, and a badge, which is left off after a certain period. The hours of work are from six in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and from day light till half past seven in winter. The school is open four evenings in the week for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The elder boys are allowed to go out one day in the month, and the younger, one day in three months, to return before dark. If any one escapes and is retaken, he is treated as a refractory apprentice. The task assigned, is such as can easily be performed;—and of the extra labour, one-half is allowed as a reward, a small part being given in money, and the rest placed to his credit, to be paid at the end of his apprenticeship. Work of almost every trade is done by the boys. The girls are employed in making, mending, and washing the boys' clothes, and in different kinds of needle-work; and at the age of about 16, they are placed out as house servants, receiving a quarterly gratuity afterwards for good behaviour during a certain period. There are about 200 boys and girls in the place, and the result, as to conduct, is extremely gratifying."

The pamphlet contains several notices of recent improvements in the discipline of prisons in various parts of the world, which are in the highest degree gratifying and encouraging to christian philanthropy. The following is particularly worthy of notice:

"This Penitentiary, [in Dublin] is faithfully attended by a Committee of ladies, and it affords a most striking evidence of the good effects of female instruction. 'In the course of eighteen months,' says the report, 'during which the ladies have visited the prison, *not one female has been recommitted.* To afford relief to destitute prisoners, who, on their liberation, have evinced feelings of penitence, a House of Refuge has been established in Dublin, under regulations admirably adapted to promote reformation.' In Russia also, encouraged by the success of the example in Newgate, ladies have come forward in the task of visiting the prisons with the happiest effects. 'The ladies' Committee, under the personal influence of the Princess Mestchersky, is indefatigable in this christian work. This distinguished female daily visits the prisons, and reads a portion of the scriptures to the convicts. From a report of the state of the town prison, (St Petersburg.) in September last, it appears that, of upwards of two hundred prisoners, there was not one sick person in the hospital, although before the present regulations were in force, nine or ten persons were usually sick in each ward."

The attention of the humane throughout the world is fixed on this subject. The success of past efforts has been great beyond anticipation, and offers the most animating encouragement to perseverance. We shall rejoice to hear of the prosperous beginning, in the great city of New York, of an institution which promises to contribute so much to its virtue, welfare, and peace.

THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.

BY WM. CAREY.

From bubbling streams, or springs that rise
In mountain grot or willowy vale,
Bring water, while I close the eyes,
And kiss the lips so cold and pale.

From tufted grove and shadowy glen,
Untrodden by the feet of men,
From sedgy banks and fragrant fields,
Bring every flower that nature yields;
And scatter every breathing sweet
On lov'd MARIA'S winding sheet.

Blest spirit newly freed from pain,
While o'er thy faded cheek I bend,
(Belov'd, and watch'd, and wept in vain,)
A moment more thy light suspend.

Behold, while hovering on thy wing,
With water from the bubbling spring
I wash thy limbs; I spread thy bier;
And lay thee down with many a tear,
Clad in thy shroud of spotless white,
To slumber through a weary night.

Thy tender smile, thy soothing voice,
Thy playful innocence no more
Thy fond, fond Mother shall rejoice—
Thy little dreams of joy are o'er.

Of the mild graces of thy mind,
No token wilt thou leave behind;
No trace of thee will soon remain,
But in this breast a Mother's pain;
A mossy grave; an humble stone,
To tell thy years and name unknown.

Miscellanies.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE M. P. S.

The eighth Report of the Massachusetts Peace Society is just published. Many of our readers feel interested in the success of this Society. Every Christian, indeed, who understands its object and spirit, must, we think, approve and rejoice in the humane and salutary influence which this and other similar institutions are producing on the principles and character of the age. The principles of the institution have been misunderstood and misrepresented.—It has been said that its objects are Utopian, and, if accomplished, would be prejudicial and ruinous to the best interests of the community. These statements have arisen from a misconception of its objects. The Society neither expects nor aims at any miraculous results. Its object is to lessen in some degree the miseries, and the frequency of wars, by exciting in the public mind a just view of their enormities.—And as these efforts to enlighten the public mind on this subject are making in all parts of the civilized world, there is no ground for apprehension, as some have pretended, that any one nation will get so much before another in the cultivation of pacific principles, as to endanger in the least its happiness or liberty from the encroachments of those nations that are still disposed to pursue a warlike and barbarous policy.

As all are interested in learning the progress and operations of an institution so respectable and important as the Massachusetts Peace Society, and the associations connected with it, we shall give a few extracts from the Report.

"The Founders of this Society foresaw at the commencement of their enterprise, that great obstacles must be encountered and overcome,—that their progress must be gradual and probably slow,—that vigorous and long continued exertions would be necessary to attain their object. They did not engage in the work with expectations that they should live to see a time of permanent and universal peace. They however believed, that war might ultimately be abolished by the diffusion of christian principles; or by faithful and persevering exertions to enlighten the minds of men, respecting the nature and causes of war,—its barbarity, its injustice, its atrocities, its miseries, and its madness, as a means of national happiness and glory. To this end, therefore, the exertions of the Executive Committee have been directed, with an unshaken belief, that their object must be approved by a benevolent God, and that his consoling and efficient smiles would not be denied. Though less has been accomplished than was desired, it is presumed that more has been done in the course of eight years, than was generally expected, even by the friends of the Institution."

"In addition to the Societies mentioned in prior Reports, there has been formed in the last year, a society of sixty members at Ellisburg, in the state of New York—another in Greenfield in the same state, and twelve Reading Peace Societies in Upper Canada. A society, auxiliary to ours, has also been formed at Greenfield in this state, and two Societies, one of males and the other of females, at Wilton, New Hampshire."

"Mr Matthew Simpson, who was mentioned in our last Report, has continued his exertions in the cause of peace, with remarkable assiduity and success. By individual exertions, in reprinting and circulating Peace Publications, he has probably done as much to disseminate pacific principles, as almost any Peace Society in the United States."

"After this Report was nearly prepared, intelligence arrived that the African Baptist Association, at a late meeting in Philadelphia, had publicly formed themselves into a Peace Society, consisting of one hundred and twenty members. In their "Minutes" they have published their Constitution, and a short, but excellent Circular Letter. They have taken the name of "The African Peace Society in Philadelphia."

"The Seventh Report of the Society in London assures us, that the cause of peace is gradually advancing in Great Britain and the neighbouring countries; that the society had then printed, since its commencement, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty Tracts; that the sales and distributions, of the preceding year, had amounted to twenty thousand four hundred and ten; that the receipts of the society, in subscriptions and donations, exceeded one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars. This is indeed a small sum when compared with the many millions of dollars annually expended in Britain to prepare for war; to bewilder the minds of men—to give celebrity to the worst of crimes, and to render the reproach and curse of our race, the glory of a nation. Could half of the enormous expenditures in the several countries of the world, which are annually devoted to preparations for war, be judiciously applied for its abolition, twenty years would probably be sufficient to render it impossible for any government in Christendom to wage war with any prospect of national glory."

"As further proofs of the gradual advance of pacific principles, it may be proper to remark, that beneficent institutions have continued to multiply; that important articles, adapted to diffuse the sentiments and spirit of peace, have been more abundantly disseminated by Newspapers; and that one interesting Novel, and a well written Poem, of considerable length, have been published for the avowed purpose of advancing the objects of Peace Societies. These are all favorable occurrences, which promise beneficial results; for in proportion as School-Books, Newspapers, Novels, and Poetry shall become of a more humane and benevolent character, it may with safety be inferred, that public opinion is changing for the better, and that the cause of peace is advancing."

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following account of a great literary curiosity is from the Christian Observer.

We have been favoured by the author, with the loan of a literary curiosity, entitled, "Divinity; or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity; being improved Extracts from a system of Divinity," by the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. *Printed by himself; fourteen copies only*, 1823. The name of Mr Davy will be familiar to our literary readers, as the indefatigable author, or editor, and *printer* of the "System of divinity" alluded to in the above title; a massy work of 26 thick volumes, compiled and printed under circumstances which well entitle the writer to a conspicuous place in Mr D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors." This work the fruit of a life of labour, ("from the first maturity," says the author, "of my reason, 1763, to the present, 1823.") Mr Davy was anxious to give to the world, fully expecting that it would not only be extensively purchased and read by individuals, but be "*authoritatively placed* in churches for the benefit of mankind in general."—He began with a tolerable subscription list in 1786; but, this failing him by desertion, and his pecuniary loss being heavy and himself poor, he determined to become his own printer. He accordingly constructed a press with his own hands, and purchased a few old types, with which he commenced his protracted task. In 1795, he had completed forty copies of his first volume, all of which, except 14, he distributed to reviewers, public characters, and learned institutions, hoping by this specimen to ensure a large demand for the whole work. Disappointed in his expectation, he re-commenced his manual labours, printing, however, only *fourteen* copies of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the purchase of a larger quantity of paper, being in the possession of only 40*l.* per annum, in a ruinated and ruinous parsonage house; and, from the paucity of his types and skill, able to take off but one page at a time,—so that, working almost night and day, he would not, up to the present moment, at the age of 80 years, have more than half concluded his undertaking, if a considerable number had been to be struck off. The 26 volumes were completed in 1807; and the volume just printed consists of "improved Extracts" from them. The *getting up* is sufficiently curious; and, among other novelties in typography, the author frequently sticks on sundry slips, riders, and codocils, wherever a new thought had occurred after the page was printed off. We recommend to his friends to consider, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it might not be desirable to procure a liberal subscription-list, for the reprint of the "improved Extracts," to re-imburse the worthy and aged author for a fraction of his life's labour.

[SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.]

Intellectual talents are the noblest gift of the Almighty; but they involve their possessors in high and solemn responsibility. Prostituted genius is the nearest resemblance of the spirit of evil. It looks like Satan in the garb of an angel of light.

—

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern others; yet of all the actions of our life, it is most meddled with by other people.

Marriage is a desperate thing. The frogs in Æsop were extremely wise; they had a great mind to some water; but they would not leap into the well, because they could not leap out again.—*Selden.*

—

Domestic Felicity.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious
As are the concealed comforts of a man
Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air
Of blessings, when I come but near the house.
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth—
The violet bud's not sweeter!—*Middleton.*

—

Argument for Liberality.

Christ suffered Judas to partake the communion.—Those ministers who keep their parishioners from it, because they will not do as they will have them, revenge rather than reform.

—

From the "Ivy," by Bernard Barton.

Now in thy youth beseech of Him,
Who giveth, upbraiding not,
That his light in thy heart become not dim,
And his love be not forgot;
And thy God in the darkest of days will be
Greenness, and beauty, and strength to thee!

Christian Register.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

AMHERST INSTITUTION. "*The founders of this institution belong to that large and intelligent class of our citizens, denominated* "ORTHODOX." *Refuse this charter, and they will say and feel, that Harvard or Unitarian influence is the occasion.*"

The above was reported in the last Boston Recorder, as a part of the speech of the Hon. Mr Leland, in the Senate, on the question respecting a charter for this institution. We do not quote it now, for the purpose of expressing any opinion on the merits of the question respecting a charter, but only to show our readers what a jealousy exists in the public mind relative to Harvard College, and how ready many men are to attribute everything to the influence of Harvard, which does not exactly accord with what they think most promotive of the interests of literature and religion.

"Refuse this charter," says Mr Leland, "and they [the Orthodox] will say and feel that Harvard or Unitarian influence is the occasion." We have no doubt they will say so, though we are fully convinced that the charge is unfounded. "Unitarianism" is too good a watch-word to be omitted, when the accomplishment of any particular object renders it expedient to stir up the prejudices of party. It is, indeed, an admirable bugbear for unthinking minds, and we have no right to expect that those who have a purpose to answer, will neglect, on this occasion, to avail themselves of its magic power. It is, however, to us, quite difficult to divine what connexion there can be between Unitarianism and the establishment or non-establishment of a college at Amherst. Unitarianism has certainly nothing to fear from sound learning,—which we should presume it is the object of every college to promote; her greatest enemies are ignorance and bigotry, which it is the tendency of all well regulated literary institutions to remove or allay. With what consistency then, can it be said that Unitarianism has had anything to do in preventing the grant of a charter? If the college should be conducted on those free and enlarged principles, by which every such institution should be governed,—and none of its patrons will for a moment admit that it will be conducted on any other,—then Unitarianism, instead of having anything to lose, will have much to gain by its establishment.

It is worthy of notice, that in the report given us of Mr Leland's speech, the words *Harvard* and *Unitarian* are used as synonimous terms. It is easier to discern the policy, than it is the truth and justice of this insinuation. It has long been the policy of certain aspiring and power-loving theologians of the Orthodox party, to depress and disgrace *Harvard* as much as possible, inasmuch as its independent and fearless pursuit of all truth was a powerful obstacle to their aggrandisement. And the exertions of these men have not been wholly fruitless. They have succeeded in fixing in the minds of no inconsiderable part of the community, and especially of the less informed, a strong prejudice against "Harvard." This then is now a convenient instrument on which to operate in raising Amherst. The jealousy and prejudice against Harvard must be excited, and as Unitarianism is a known term of reproach, a convenient method of doing it is to represent her as lending all her influence to the support of Unitarianism. Harvard! Unitarianism! Heresy! these are the watch-words, and the friends of Amherst know that with many minds they have a potent influence. And we have reason to fear that the injustice of these insinuations is much less weighed and attended to by them than it should be.

There is probably as great a variety in the religious views of those young men who receive their theological education at Harvard, as there is in those at any other theological institution. It is true that many of the young preachers from Harvard have embraced Unitarian principles. But it is known that many of them had embraced them before they went there. And if more have become Unitarians after commencing their studies at this institution, than at others, it is to be attributed, not to any measures taken to influence their belief on this subject, but to the circumstance that they are allowed to pursue the study of the Scriptures, and theology generally, in a more free and unshackled manner, than at other institutions. This, we fearlessly assert, is the grand secret, and the fruitful source, of all the amount of Unitarianism that may have sprung from Harvard, more than from other institutions. The course of studies pursued there is such as has been generally deemed best fitted to lead to the discovery of truth,—a serious and humble study of the word of God, and a free and impartial examination of the systems of *all* without following the suggestions of *any*, any farther than they are supported by sound reason and a fair and consistent exposition of Scripture. It is the power of truth, then, operating on fair minds, and not any extraneous influence that has produced so many Unitarian preachers. The Bible is too full of the doctrine to allow a fair and unprejudiced mind to resist it. It is the Bible only from which Trinitarianism has any serious ground for fears. With those whose principles on this subject are unformed, and whose minds are unbiassed, the Bible is of all books best fitted to ensure a belief of the Unitarian doctrine.

ANTIQUE POETRY. The following eccentric, but tender and touching lines are from the "EXSQUY," a poem on the death of his wife, by Dr Henry King, bishop of Chichester, Eng. in the reign of Charles I.

Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed
Never to be disquieted!
My last good night! thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to that dust
It so much loves; and fill the room
My heart keeps empty in thy tomb.
Stay for me there; I will not faile
To meet thee in that hollow vale.
And think not much of my delay;
I am already on the way,
And follow thee with all the speed
Desire can make or sorrow breed.
Each minute is a short degree,
And ev'ry houre a step towards thee.
At night when I betake to rest,
Next morn I rise nearer my west
Of life, almost by eight houres' saile,
Than when sleep breath'd his drowsie gale.

Thus from the Sun my bottom stears
And my dayes compass downward bears;
Nor labour I to stem the tide
Through which to thee I swiftly glide.

'Tis true, with shame and grief I yield,
Thou like the vann first took'st the field,
And gotten hast the victory
In thus adventuring to dy
Before me, whose more years might crave
A just precedence in the grave.
But heark! my pulse like a soft drum
Beats my approach, tells thee I come;
And slow howe'ere my marches be,
I shall at last sit down by thee.

The thought of this bids me go on,
And wait my dissolution
With hope and comfort, Dear, (forgive
The crime) I am content to live
Divided, but with half a heart,
Till we shall meet and never part.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY. A New Orleans paper states, with suitable expressions of disapprobation, a most disgusting and inhuman instance of an amusement lately acted at the circus in that place. It is called *ox-bating*. An ox is bound to a stake, with caps drawn over his horns, to render them useless, and a pack of dogs is let loose upon him. A gentleman who was passing the circus, was prompted by curiosity to enter. Though the amusement had been over some time, yet "We saw enough," says he "to disgust us, and to excite sentiments of execration towards the authors of the scene."

"The ox had been literally torn to pieces by dogs! His ears and nose hung in strings, and the blood streamed at every pore. Weak and exhausted as he was, not a movement of the dogs around him escaped his notice. The large drops stood in his eyes, and he seemed by his pathetic moan to implore their mercy! Nothing like revenge was mingled with his regards, but, on the contrary, he appeared to submit himself with calm resignation to his fate—to escape, his experience taught him, was an useless attempt."

We are happy to observe that a recent repetition of the scene has been postponed because some of the editors of news-papers refused to publish the "notice to the public." If these powerful instruments of influencing the public sentiment will agree to set their faces against such outrages on the sensibilities of the virtuous and humane, we shall soon find all such amusements banished from the record of human depravity.

MAINE PEACE SOCIETY. An Address was delivered in Portland, on Friday evening last, before the Maine Peace Society, by William Ladd, Esq.

The well known and learned Julius Klaproth, whose travels in the Caucasus and Georgia appeared some years since, and who accompanied a Russian embassy to China, is preparing for publication, from new and authentic materials, a Geographical, Statistical, and Historical description of the empire of China and its dependencies.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Register.

MR EDITOR.—I have read the Rev. MR WARE's pamphlet on Extemporaneous Preaching with great pleasure. I have no stricture to make on a production so complete in itself, and written with so much purity, plainness, and force. A few of the leading ideas may appear to some critics too frequently repeated; but the very circumstance of their *being* leading and fundamental ideas may justify the author for indulging in this peculiarity. My object now, is only to suggest an additional rule for improvement in extemporaneous speaking, which, I flatter myself, the author, if it had occurred to him, would have inserted in his catalogue of directions on this subject. I allude to the practice of speaking *before smaller and more private audiences*, than those which formally convene on the Sabbath, in places of public worship. A society for mutual improvement in this practice, would be of unquestionable advantage.—But, instead of this, or even in addition to it, a candidate or minister might call together a few friends, on whose candour and serious sympathy he could place implicit reliance; and commence his extemporaneous exercises before them.—There is no doubt that conference-meetings in private rooms and school houses have initiated many young men into the habit of easy, fluent speaking, who would otherwise have been destitute of the talent. After the first successful attempt before a few, more could be invited on subsequent occasions, particularly persons of slender education, unpolished taste, or eagerness for religious instruction. This would place the speaker at ease as regards any confusion or mistake, to which a want of self-possession might expose him.

I know a friend of the author of this pamphlet, who ministers to a flock in one of the Southern states, where he numbers about one hundred coloured communicants. Having instituted a course of weekly evening lectures, for this class of his hearers alone, he adopted the plan, previously new to him, of extemporaneous, instead of written discourses. His first attempt was commenced with trembling and anxiety, though not a white person was present. He immediately found, however, that all which Mr Ware urges in his tract respecting the facility of acquiring extemporaneous habits of oratory, when a solemn sense of duty is felt, and corresponding efforts are made, is strictly true.

If this communication should be instrumental in advancing the good purposes of the tract in question, it will fulfil the wishes of

Yours, &c. G.

For the Christian Register.

MR REED.—I suppose there is no one, however secluded from the active pursuits of life, who regards the world with so little interest, as not to wish for its improvement in happiness and in virtue; or who considers himself so insignificant, as to be unable to contribute something to it, from his own resources. It is long, since I have been relieved from the cares, which agitate the restless and aspiring; and in the delightful solitude, with which Providence has favoured my declining years, I speculate, with calm and deep reflection, on the actions of my fellow-men,—the passing events of the day,—and, particularly, on the moral and religious aspect of the times.

There is a passion now for curious and unprofitable learning, and for hot and weary controversy, and for strange and wild workings of the imagination; but I believe there are some of your readers, to whom it will be refreshing to meet with the plain thoughts of an old man, and to follow him in some of his homely speculations, on common, every day topics. Though I have but little intercourse with those who are acting a conspicuous part in the great drama of society, and who give a tone to the sentiments and actions of their fellow-men, I am not an indifferent observer of their operations. The study of human character was that to which my attention was the earliest and most strongly directed, and in which the experience of a long and varied life has given me an opportunity to attain some proficience. I have, perhaps, been too harsh a censor of the conduct of others, and made too little allowance for the frailty which attaches itself to the best and strongest. I have often had my indignation aroused at the sight of depravity triumphing over innocence. My old blood has mantled high in my withered cheek, when I have looked upon the success of artful hypocrisy, despicable envy, and low-born selfishness. I have seen saintly virtue forced to truckle at the feet of wickedness, veiled in a shining garb of affected sanctity. I have seen minds imbued with the "divine philosophy," shrink before the ostentatious displays of half-learned pretension; and I have seen, with horror, the meek and heavenly figure of True Religion—like a virgin of no mortal soil—turn away affrighted, from the earthly and withered contact of insolent superstition.

But as life wears away, and I find that my stay here must be short, my anger is turned into sorrow. I remember that my Master forbade the fire from heaven to his indignant disciples, and, like him, I would pity and forgive. The weakness of age hourly admonishes me, that I must soon appear, where the sinner will need no accuser, and the hypocrite will wax weary of his deception, and the disguises and painted masks will all be detected; and virtue—pure and lovely as she descended from heaven, when God made man in his own image—will alone be honoured and accepted. These thoughts repress all rising emotions of disgust or anger, which might disturb and embitter my soul.—While pruning my flight for heaven, I would forget the feverish stir and strife of earth. I regard the world I am leaving, with no feelings but of benevolence. I have no personal enemies; and for those I look upon with displeasure, for the abuse of their noble powers, I feel sincere compassion. In the course of my pilgrimage, I have tried to blend detestation of wickedness with pity for the wicked,—to sympathize with the weakness and to bear with the follies which meet my eye.

I regard with complacency the various classes of the community;—I envy not their pleasures, nor regret that I can no longer mingle with them in the great game of life. I look with no cynical spleen on the young, but rejoice with them in the spring-tide of their existence, and delight to contemplate their minds exulting with all the freshness of life about them, in the prospects of the future; for I well remember the beautiful visions which arose, like the castles of fairy-land, to gladden my own youth, and tinged every thing with the bright colours of gladness and hope. I view the busy and bustling portion of the world, without carping misanthropy, for I, too, in the ripeness of my manhood, was ambitious and active,—when the wild schemers of the day proposed their projects, I listened to them. I mingled with the throngs, who crowded the avenues to honour and wealth; I struggled long, and endured much to obtain a mastery over those who were mortal, like myself; and now, with entire tranquillity, I see my vacant place, and accustomed haunts, the possession of the stranger and the young. Old age, while it has diminished my energy, has taken something from the asperities of my character, and mellowed the affections which were once uncontrollable and wild. I now seem placed on an eminence, "where as from a vantage-ground"—I quote from recollection the sentiment of a favourite old author—"where the air is clear and serene, I can see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests of the vale below."

There is no form in which the human mind has appeared to me nearly so interesting as in relation to religion. I have watched the progress of theological controversy, with no ordinary attention. I well recollect the time, when a departure from the prescribed modes of thinking and established forms of expression was regarded as little less perilous than the renunciation of Christianity itself. There were then, indeed, a few, who thought with independence, unshackled by formularies of faith, on the truths of the Bible; and who were sincerely desirous to follow Christ, rather than any human leader. But these were a small number, unhonoured and unknown. Their names were cast out as evil; they were stigmatized as heretics and Arminians,—at that time a convenient term of reproach, and watch-word of separation;—they have now passed away to their reward, and though "they fell on evil days and evil tongues," while here on earth, I doubt not they have found rest in heaven. I shall never forget the agitating emotions I experienced, when, desirous with many others of having for our minister a young man of exemplary piety and sound learning, the ordaining council, being unable to discover in him the belief of certain dark and unintelligible notions concerning absolute predestination and the sure perseverance of believers, to life everlasting, refused to proceed in the duties for which they had assembled. But such trials, I hope, are now never met with.—Religious knowledge has made its way into the minds of every class of society. Intelligent and candid men have made the Bible the subject of profound study, and brought to light the meaning of many parts, which were involved in obscurity. A general spirit of liberal inquiry and enlarged thinking has taken the place of narrow bigotry. And practical religion, too, I believe, is extending its mild and holy influence.

But with all this increase of knowledge and virtue, there are the remains of imperfection and error. There are many peculiar dangers to which the present state of religion exposes us,—many faults, which are not obvious to the zealous and ardent,—but which appear to the sober eye of age. The greatest and most alarming danger is, lest in our earnestness to promote what are deemed just and scriptural views, we forget the paramount importance of deep and serious personal religion. I propose, if my life and health are spared, to write you, occasionally, what I think may be of service to the cause of true, practical piety. I shall be found in the ranks of no party, for I abhor religious controversy,—that fearful, but necessary evil. I may sometimes send you my thoughts on the authors who delighted my early years; and the few, of modern growth, who afford me pleasure and instruction. My remarks will be very miscellaneous; and my style will vary with every change of air and temperature. I may be uninteresting to the many; but there are, I hope, a few, who will follow me in my wanderings, and return laden with salubrious fruits, though no golden flowers strew the path and charm the eye. C.

[Since receiving the following communication, we have examined the work to which it refers, and very cheerfully express our opinion of the decided superiority of its plan to any we have ever before seen.]

NEW ATLAS.

For the Christian Register.

Notwithstanding it might be supposed that no further improvements were to be expected in the science of Geography, so numerous have been the publications on that subject, during the last ten years, yet there has recently been published, in New Haven, *A New Atlas of the United States, by Sidney E. Morse, A. M.* which,

it appears to me, is a most valuable improvement upon the plans of any hitherto published. Although afforded at the moderate price of three dollars, it is so constructed that a person can find immediately any place laid down upon the largest maps that have been published in the United States. This work must be invaluable in an office, a counting room, or a study, for reference. It has been in my way to examine about all the publications of geography for the last fifteen years; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the present work will rank with the most valuable that have been produced. Every person who makes improvement in education, or facilitates the acquisition of knowledge, deserves public commendation; and this as well as a more substantial reward, it is believed, will be received by the ingenious author of the work named. B.

FOREIGN LITERARY NOTICES.

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work during his recent tour in Germany.

Capt. Parry's account of his second voyage will appear this month.

Another highly important work respecting Napoleon is now in the press. We allude to the Journal of Dr *Antomarchi*, who was the physician appointed after the departure of O'Meara, and who attended Napoleon in his last moments. We understand that some very extraordinary particulars relating to the Emperor will be divulged in this work.

The Rev. N. F. Cary, the translator of Dante, has in the press a translation in verse, of *The Birds* of Aristophanes.

A collection of the reports of *Bow-Street Cases*, made for the newspapers, is about to be published with illustrative engravings.

A compilation of all the Memoirs relating to the *Duke d'Enghien*, translated from the French is soon to appear.

It has been ascertained that upwards of 100,000 periodical publications, at two pence and three pence each, are distributed weekly in London.

Count Pecchio has in the press, a Diary of political events in Spain during the last year.

A novel called *The Highlanders*, by the author of "the Hermit in London," will shortly appear.

Another quarterly review is announced, entitled *The Westminster Review*.

From a recent catalogue taken of the public library at the British Museum, that Establishment contains about 125,000 volumes; and the King's library about 65,000 volumes.

SALMAGUNDI. A new edition of this excellent work is announced in the London papers. In speaking of his writings in general, the London Courier, which has hitherto been niggardly in its praise, of American literature, remarks, that the united powers of Goldsmith and Mackenzie appear to be concentrated in the genius of Washington Irving. The playful yet chastened humour of the first, with the exquisite pathos of the second, characterize all the writings of this American author.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. The Federal members of the Mass. Legislature have nominated the Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, of West-Springfield, now a member of Congress, as a canditate for the office of Governor at the next election. They have also nominated the Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN of Brookline, as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM. Gov. Parris, of Maine, has communicated sundry documents to the legislature of that state, from which it appears that a misunderstanding has arisen at Washington between the agents appointed by Gov. Eustis to procure the allowance of claims on the general government, and the agent of Maine, the former having taken the ground that the latter had no right to interfere in the matter. Gov. P. is of opinion that the situation of the claim is not as well as it was at the commencement of the discussion, and says there is no prospect of obtaining any part of it soon. He regrets the course pursued by the agents of Massachusets, and acquiesced in by Gov. Eustis, "so different from the one proposed by the late Gov. Brooks." In one of the letters communicated, the amount of the claim is said to be $800,000. *Hampshire Gaz.*

SINGULAR HYPOTHESIS. A writer in the Christian Observer contends that the first six days of creation described by Moses were not six natural days, but six long periods, each of vast though undetermined amplitude. He says all who have attended to the internal phenomena of the earth have felt the necessity of an extension of time between the epoch of the primeval creation and the seventh day on which God rested from his labors. He notices the infidel objection drawn from the ancient eruption of Mount Etna, and says that, granting that some of those eruptions may have occurred 30,000 years ago, such a concession will not disprove the scriptural chronology of man's formation, for six days or periods of 6000 years each may have intervened between the creation of matter and the formation of man.—*Ib.*

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. Every where we hear of the spread of science and the progress made in the useful arts. Printing by steam is not confined to the British metropolis. Mr Decker, printer to the King of Prussia as well as Mr Spencer, the news-paper publisher of Berlin, both print by steam. They use a very ingenious machine invented by Mr Koning of Eistebon. They began to use it on the 1st of November.

POPULATION OF OHIO. According to an enumeration of the white male population of Ohio, taken in 1823, that state contains 124,624, exclusive of one county and one town, for which no return has been received. In 1819 it contained 98,780. There are according to the same return 428 deaf and dumb persons in that state.

A CENSUS of Rome has recently been taken, from which it appears the population amounted to 136,269. The Jews, who are about 7000, are not included in this number.

Messrs. White & Bliss, of N. York, have just published a new novel, called *A Winter in Washington, or Memoirs of the Seymour Family*, said to be written by a Lady.

The first number of "The Philadelphia Museum, or register of natural history and the arts," has just issued from the Museum press of Philadelphia. The object of this work in the language of the Editor, is "to diffuse a taste for the study of natural history, as well as those delightful arts which contribute so much to the improvement and gratification of the mind.

LANGUAGES. It is estimated that all the known languages and dialects in the world are 3,064.—The bible is translated into 139 languages.

FISHES. A Baptist Missionary among the Ottawas in Michigan says there are many small lakes in that country, in size from 10 to 500 acres, and that some of them, which have no visible communication with other waters, abound with fish. He asks—"by what means were they settled in these waters?"

USEFUL INTSITUTIONS. It is intended to establish in Philadelphia an "Institute for the instruction of mechanics, at a cheap rate, in the principles of the arts they practice," on the plan of similar Institutions in all the manufacturing cities of Europe, and of that recently established in N. York.

There are now 17 Episcopal churches in New York.

METHODISTS. The number of members belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist connexion in Great Britain is 219,398; in Ireland 22,039; in the West Indies 26,171; and in the other British possessions in various parts of the world, 5,240. Total, 272,848. If we add to these the number belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, 312,540, it will make the whole number of Methodists, throughout the world, 585,388, not including the preachers. *Hampshire Gazette.*

The number of BEGGARS is said to have greatly increased in the city of Philadelphia.

NEW SPECIES OF WHEAT. Capts. Irby and Mangles lately brought from Arabia a peculiar species of wheat, which they have called Heshbon wheat, from Mount Heshbon (mentioned in Scripture) where they obtained it. The ears are twice as large as those of ordinary wheat, of a more tapering shape, and bearded. The weight of one ear was found to be 103 grains Troy—the number of grains in the ear 84—and the length of the stalk 5 feet 1 inch. The weight of an ear of common English wheat was found to be 42 grs. —the length of the stalk 4 feet 2 inches—the number of grains in the ear 41.

MALTA COTTON, which is of adeeper yellow than the darkest Nankeen, is now cultivated in Alabama.

STATIONARY. The stationary provided for the members of the house of representatives at Washington at the last session amounted to more than $3300—including paper, sealing wax and wafers, tape, penknives, ivory seals, sand boxes, pens, ink and inkstands, pencils, &c. The printing for the house cost $22,000.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of the U. States commenced its term in Washington on Monday last. The following members were present on Tuesday, viz:—Hon John Marshall, Chief Justice; Hon. Bushrod Washington, William Johnson, Gabriel Duvall, Thomas Todd, & Joseph Story, Associate Judges. *Washington paper.*

SLAVERY. An intelligent Quaker of Philadelphia states, in a letter published in the Christian Observer, that in Virginia vast tracts of vacant, worn-out land every where meet the eye of the traveller, and present a picture of desolation.—This is one of the ruinous effects of that slave system, by which the land is worked until it is worn out, without manure, and then thrown up. There are millions of acres in this condition, and the consequence is that immense bodies of slaves are removing to the rich bottoms on the Missouri, and Mississippi. It was the exhausted state of the soil in the old states that made the southern planters so anxious to open Missouri to the admission of slaves. Many of the Virginian farmers have nearly abandoned agriculture, and turned their attention to breeding slaves for the interior, which is now a profitable business! *Hampshire Gaz.*

The SMALL POX has made its appearance at Weathersfield, Vermont.

CANADA. A statement of the population of the districts of Lower Canada, founded principally on returns made by the curates of the different parishes, has been lately published, which gives an aggregate population of 427,475. This statement is supposed to be too low, no allowance having been made for omissions in the returns. The official returns of the militia give an aggregate of 70,443. Supposing the number of inhabitants to be in the same proportion to that of the militia as in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, the whole number must be 734,042.

A DEFALCATION in the treasury of Canada to the amount of £96,000 sterling has come to light on the death of the Receiver-General. That officer received his appointment from the king of England; and year after year, during his life time, defied the provincial legislature, in all attempts to bring him to account.—The people who paid the taxes thus had no controul after the money was collected. The defrauder is represented to have left great wealth in his family. *Philadelphia paper.*

MR PERKINS. A letter from Liverpool, Dec. 15, 1823, says:——"Our countryman, Mr Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indiaman, and to take up but little room, that it will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer;—also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and, that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum. *Nat. Gaz.*

MADAGASCAR. It has been reported that the extensive island Madagascar had been wholly converted to christianity. The account is lately contradicted, and appears to be without foundation. The king has received missionaries, and abolished the slave trade, but not a hundredth part of the people have received any religious instruction. *Hampshire Gazette.*

POWER OF MACHINERY. Mr Owen, of Scotland, calculates that the quantity of manufactures at present produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of 400 millions of workmen. At some of the cotton mills in Manchester, yarn has been spun so fine, that a pound would reach 167 miles.

LA FAYETTE. We understand that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of sailing from this port in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the president of the United States addressed to Gen. LA FAYETTE, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we learn he has the offer of the U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Jones, which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France, which the General may select for embarkation. *N. Y. Gaz.*

THE WEATHER. Thursday the 5th inst. was the coldest day for the last 7 years, and probably for a longer period. The Thermometer was at sunrise 10 deg. below 0, and at 1 o'clock P. M. at 1 deg. below, and at 10 P. M. 2 deg. below. Yesterday morning at sunrise the mercury was 1 deg. below 0, but the weather became much milder in the course of the day. On Monday, the mercury fell to 0, which was lower than it had been previously the present winter. *B. D. Adv.* 7th

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The Keene Sentinel, speaking of the approaching election of Governor in that state, says, "Judge Dinsmoor having declined, the public mind appears to be much divided. Mr Morrill, Mr Livermore, and Mr Bartlett (of Haverhill) have been mentioned as candidates. Gen. Pierce, and Judge Nahum Parker have also been spoken of as candidates.

The NEW YORK House of Assembly have passed a bill, providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President by the people. Benjamin Knower, Esq. has been unanimously appointed Treasurer of the state.

MR DUNCAN, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, has offered a resolution for the abolition of capital punishment even in the case of murder, and the substituting of some other mode of punishment.

SPECIE. Sloop Huntress, with $100,000 in specie, arrived at N. Haven on the 4 inst. from N. York.

OHIO RIVER. The project of a canal round the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, has led to an enquiry as to the number of boats and vessels that might pass through it. The result has been, that obout 5000 flat boats, keels and barges, annually pass the falls, that 100 steam boats navigate the western waters, averaging about 120 tons each, of which number, it is calculated 25 would pass through the canal six times in each year.

MAD DOG. A dog perfectly mad having been killed in Alexandria, the police constables have been ordered to kill all dogs seen going at large in that place for the period of thirty days.

PROCLAMATIONS of a revolutionary character are circulating in Havana, calling upon the native inhabitants of the Island to throw off their subjection to an imperious government, which, at the distance of 1600 leagues, pretends to rule them according to the principles of absolute sovereignty.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30. A resolution was passed and sent to the House for concurrence, providing that no person, having been twice elected to the office of President, shall be again eligible to that office. Yeas 36; Nays 3.

The subject of an amendment to the Constitution, on the choice of President was discussed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 2. The present state of the *Navy Hospital Fund*—the subject of security for public monies in the hands of clerks &c.—the navy list—French spoliations—tax on auctions, &c. came respectively under consideration.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3. A communication was made, through Mr Lloyd, from the navy department, relative to the naval peace establishment. Several bills of a local nature were acted on.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. A bill providing a uniform system of naturalization was read. After a long debate, a bill passed to a third reading, providing for an extension of the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida. It was passed on Thursday.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5. A number of private petitions were presented. The subject of constructing a military road on the Mississippi was brought forward, but was finally ordered to lie on the table. Some discussion took place on other subjects of local interest, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.—A bill was reported and read twice, making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1824. The subject of internal improvement was debated at considerable length in committee. Mr Randolph, and Mr Clay both engaged in the discussion.

MONDAY, Feb. 2—The greater part of the day was occupied in discussing a bill providing for the appointment of two Indian Agents, west of the Missisippi.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3. Bills were reported for the relief of certain individuals. Various resolutions were agreed to, giving instructions to different committees.

The consideration of the bill relative to surveys for Canals, &c. was resumed, in committee. It was advocated by Mr Barbour, and opposed by Mr Tucker and Mr Rives. The discussion lasted till 4 o'clock, and the committee rose.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.—The subject of internal improvements was again taken up in Committee, and occupied the greater part of this day and Thursday.

The House adjourned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Several petitions were committed, and several bills passed different readings. No business of importance was finished.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Leave was granted for a bill respecting improvements of Fanieul Hall Market.

A bill passed to be engrossed which exempts under certain conditions all towns not having a population of 5000 souls from providing Instructors competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages. Yeas 20, Nays 15.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6. A number of bills of a local nature passed to be engrossed.

Nothing of importance was furnished in the Senate on Saturday and Monday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—A committee on the subject reported that the Legislature may have a recess on Wednesday the 18th inst. A bill relative to paupers, passed to be engrossed. A bill concerning the inspection of beef &c. was discussed and recommitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.—A resolve was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, providing for paying the members of the House from the public treasury.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.—A petition was committed relative to a Turnpike from Watertown to Cambridgeport.

The *Religious Freedom* bill was read and assigned for Friday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—Numerous bills passed stages in concurrence with the Senate.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7. A joint committee of Conference was appointed, on the Amherst Institution.

A bill for the prevention of *Small Pox* passed to be engrossed.

A bill to prevent fraud in the admeasurement of salt, grain and meal was laid on the table.

MONDAY, Feb. 9. A bill regulating the manufacture of gun-powder passed to be engrossed. Several bills of a local nature passed to be enacted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10. The additional bill respecting public worship and religious freedom, passed to be engrossed.

A bill further to regulate the militia, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was reported with amendments and Wednesday assigned for a third reading.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

An arrival at New York has brought London papers to December 15. The following summary of Spanish news is from the Daily Advertiser.

A new Ministry has been appointed for Spain, at the head of which is the Marquis de Casa Irujo, well known in this country, where he resided several years as Spanish Ambassador, and where he married the daughter of the late Gov. M'Kean, of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Ambassador to France under the Constitutional regime, but was considered as devoted to the views of the absolute King. Don Louis Mon is appointed Envoy to the British court, under the treaty of the 12th of March, in conjunction with Mr Heredia, son in law of Don Onis. This removes all doubt of the confirmation of this treaty.

The Centinel has the following remarks:

The most prominent article of news is the change of the Spanish Ministry. But the Ministers only are changed; those appointed being all Royalists; and several of them possessing more experience, and better talents than their predecessors. They are to be assisted by a Council of State, such as existed before the revolution of 1820.

Madrid is still in a state of fermentation. An order has been published prohibiting the inhabitants from conversing on political subjects.

There is still some hesitation about re-establishing the Inquisition. The King of Spain is in favor of this bloody tribunal.

There are above 7000 persons confined in prison at Lisbon, for political offences.

MINA, at the last accounts, had taken up his residence near Taunton. He was constantly receiving visits from persons of distinction. Before he left Plymouth, a dinner was given to the gallant General, by the Commander in chief, on the Plymouth station.

The MILITARY FORCE of England is to receive a further increase; four if not five, additional regiments are to be raised. It is said, however, they cannot be immediately embodied, because by so doing the army would exceed the number voted by Parliament; but we understand the enlisting, will proceed forthwith, and the men will be kept at the different depots.

IT IS STATED that there are many French officers in the army of the Pacha of Egypt, who have introduced the European tactics.

The SMALL POX is spreading rapidly in several provinces of France.

DR CASTAING has been guilliotined at Paris, convicted, we believe, of poisoning a person to inherit his property. His father and brother had offices under the government, which they have resigned. Thus this man's crimes have ruined and disgraced his heretofore respectable family.

The University of Genoa was opened with great solemnity on the 5th of November.

The Ex-Emperor Iturbide is said to be living in high style in the neighbourhood of Leghorn.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr Luther Rideout, of Hollis, N. H. to Miss Nancy Richardson—Mr William A. Mandall to Miss Abby Dickerman—Mr George L. Roberts to Miss Lydia Ross—Mr Moses Barnard to Miss Sarah Cade.

In Dorchester, by the Rev. Dr Harris, Mr Abraham Noyes, formerly of Newburyport, to Miss Sarah Hersey.

In Baltimore, Mr C. I. Heart to Miss Margaret Halfpenny.

In Cornwall, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr Smith, Mr John Ridge, of the Cherokee nation, and late member of the Foreign Mission School, to Miss Sally B. Northrop, daughter of Mr John P. Northrop.

In Watertown, Mr Charles L. Blake, of this city, to Miss Roxanna, daughter of Mr Isaac Dana, of the former place.

At South Boston, on Sunday evening last, by Rev Mr Capen, Mr Elisha Stetson, to Miss Phebe R. Whittemore.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday last, Mrs ELIZABETH W. WARE, aged 31, wife of the Rev. Henry Ware, jr. and eldest daughter of Dr B. Waterhouse.

On Tuesday evening, 3d inst. Mrs Frances M., wife of David L. Mayo, aged 25.

On Saturday last, Mr Stephen Marson, aged 50—On Monday, Mrs Mary, wife of Mr Eben'r Atwell, aged 29.

In Medford, on Wednesday last, Mr James Derby, aged 83.

In Salem, Mr Benj. H. Hathorne, aged 55—Mrs Eunice, wife of Capt. John Kehew, aged 45.

In Pepperell, George J., son of Henry Bass, Esq. of this city, aged 17.

In Concord, Mr Stephen Barrett, aged 74.

In Nantucket, on Wednesday the 4th inst. Dr Edmund Gale, aged 35.

Dr Harris' Sermon.

FOR sale at this office a few copies of "A Sermon preached at the Thursday Lecture in Boston, August 15, 1816, by THADDEUS MASON HARRIS, D. D. Minister of the First Church in Dorchester."

WANTED Nos. 45, 47, and 51, of the first volume of the Christian Register. A liberal compensation will be given at this office for either of the above numbers.

POETRY.

From Byron's Hebrew Melodies.

O weep for those, that wept by Babel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate—whose land a dream—
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell;
Mourn! where their God hath dwelt, the godless dwell.

And where shall Israel lave her broken feet?
And where shall Sion's song again seem sweet?
And Judah's melody once more rejoice
The hearts that leap'd before its heavenly voice?

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast!
How shall ye flee away, and be at rest!—
The wild-bird hath her nest,—the fox his cave,—
Mankind their country—Israel but the grave!

MISCELLANY.

ELIZABETH ERY.

In the last number of the North American Review, is an interesting notice of 'Griscom's Tour in Europe.' The reviewer begins with the following general account of Mr Griscom, and of the character and design of his book:

Professor Griscom, who, as we learn from his book, belongs to the very respectable Society of Friends, seems to have visited Europe for the purpose of collecting information, that would be useful after his return home, and especially such as relates to institutions in the old world destined to promote moral and intellectual culture. In this we think he has succeeded. We hardly know a work of equal size, that contains so many practical details and statements respecting those European establishments, which may now be rendered useful in our own practical country. And it is on this ground, that we wish to lay before our readers some notices of the information it brings to us.

[Our object in giving the above extract, is to make our readers a little acquainted with the author of an extract we are about to give relative to the celebrated Elizabeth Fry. The extract to which we allude, and which is given below, is introduced in the North American, by the following remarks:—]

In London, Professor Griscom employed himself, as he did almost everywhere, chiefly in inquiries touching public institutions. His remarks on most of them are valuable; and, concerning some, particularly those devoted to benevolent purposes, he has given statements and details, that add much to the importance of his opinions. We were particularly struck with his notice of Mrs Fry, of whom we have heard so much, in relation to Prison Discipline; but with whom we never felt so much acquainted, and the secret power of whose character was never so much opened to us, as in the following accounts of a visit to herself, at her house in the country, and a visit, under her direction, to Newgate.

"I had several times seen her prior to this visit, but only with a partial opportunity of estimating her character and worth. Her manners partake in a slight degree of the formality of one who perceives that she is treading in a new, and in some degree, an untried path. But impressed with a full consciousness of the vast importance of the principles of benevolence which she has undertaken to establish, and relying with entire confidence on the correctness of those principles, and on the spirit and motives which animate her in the discharge of those high and solemn duties, she moves on with a blended dignity and sweetness,—a loftiness of purpose, and a christian meekness combined, which I have rarely, if ever, seen equalled in man or woman. The success and the fame of her efforts, have attracted around her a numerous circle of the highest orders of society, in rank and influence, who are desirous of her acquaintance, and of an introduction by her to those apartments in the prison in which the effects of her labours are so conspicuous. The universal plaudits of her numerous and titled visitors and acquaintance, have no effect upon the simple and plain habits of the "*Friend*;" and divert her not from pursuing, with patience and mildness, the enlightened path, which her conscience approves. She appears to understand too well the emptiness of worldly adulation, to allow it to influence her affections, and to draw her mind and heart from that humility and dedication, which are the real basis of her success and usefulness. She is a preacher in the society of which she is a member. I have several times heard her, and always to my satisfaction. She has nine children, and performs towards them the duties of a most affectionate and enlightened parent. The secret of her government at home, as well as in her sphere of benefactress to the wretched outcasts of society, is christian *love*. Their situation in the country is pleasant. They have a good house, finely cultivated grounds, a grove with winding gravelled walks, a fruit garden, &c.; but her services in the city require her residence in town, during much of the year. Her person is tall and dignified. Her physiognomy, open and intelligent; and, though it would not be accounted handsome, it is by no means the reverse. There is an expression of grace and kindness in it, which more than compensates for the absence of personal beauty.

"I had the pleasure, this morning, of visiting Newgate prison, at the invitation of Elizabeth Fry. A number of strangers, among whom were several foreigners, were also present. The prisoners, upon our being admitted by the turnkey, were as quiet and orderly as are the laborers in a common manufactory. Habituated to the entrance of strangers, almost daily, since the late reform, they are no longer disturbed by it, but attend to their labors without much interruption. In one small apartment, a school was kept by one of the prisoners, in which a number of children whose mothers were within the walls for various crimes, were taught to spell and read. There was a modest diffidence in the air of their young mistress, which could hardly fail to excite the sympathy of every visitor. The prisoners are provided with work, according to their capacity, consisting, principally, of knitting and sewing. Various articles of men and women's wear, bed quilts, pincushions, &c. very neatly made by them, are kept for sale, and find a ready market in the company, whom humanity and curiosity attract to the prison.

"At an appointed hour the women were collected in one room, and after being quietly seated, and remaining for a few minutes in stillness, their excellent benefactress opened the Bible, and read to them one or two chapters, judiciously selected for the occasion. The tone of her voice, her enunciation and emphasis, particulary when she reads the Scriptures, are so peculiarly impressive, as to command the attention of all her auditors. Many persons of taste and learning, who have witnessed her exercises on these occasions, have acknowledged, I have been told, that they had never heard the Bible so well read before. She frequently comments upon the passages she has read, with a feeling which gains the whole attention of the wretched class which she addresses. Her exhortations, though pointed and close, are clothed in such a spirit of love, as to subdue the obduracy of those hardened offenders; many of whom, in all probability, had never heard the language of christian kindness addressed to them before. Their demeanor, while thus collected, had nothing of that almost ferocious boldness, and contempt for everything serious, which marked their conduct when this humane enterprise was first undertaken. There was a mixture of shame, sorrow, and reserve, in their countenances, which proved that better feelings had taken possession of their minds. The keepers of the prison speak of the reformation with astonishment; and every visitor retires with admiration, at the proof which this eminent example affords, of the benign and resistless efficacy of the Gospel spirit, over the most corrupt passions and habits of human nature." vol. i. pp. 132, 133.

Mrs Fry is certainly one of the distinguished persons of our time; and her success, in the extraordinary form of benevolence, to which she has devoted herself, is now sufficient to show, that its beneficial results will be permanent. She began her labours in 1816, and her first attempt was, to do something for the improvement of the women confined in Newgate. Perhaps, nothing of the kind was ever undertaken with so little prospect of success. Perhaps, there never was a more deplorable and disgusting scene of squalid misery, of quarrelling, of blasphemy, and of shameless indecency, than the one to which she was led. The wise, the good, and the efficient had been there before her; and had brought nothing to pass. They, therefore, did well, when they told her, she would certainly fail; for everything within their own experience, fully justified them in the melancholy foreboding. But she could not be deterred. She felt within her that, of which we have a glimpse in the descripion, we have just cited, of her person and manners, as well as of her conversation and spirit; and she knew, that, even in a final failure, she could not be entirely defeated. The event has proved she was right. She has gone on, with tranquil perseverance, seven years. She has not only brought order, neatness, and industry among the wretched female convicts at Newgate, but by her influence, and, generally, under her personal direction, her system has been extended to several, and, we believe, most of the prisons in England and Scotland, where it was most needed. The result has been everywhere the same, and the last accounts that have reached us, dated only a few months since, and given by one well fitted to judge with impartiality and skill, have more than confirmed the hopes excited by those that had preceded them.

Yet nothing can be more simple than the means Mrs Fry has employed to effect this great good; for, excepting the moral persuasion of her own character, sacrifices and example, which we are disposed to rate very high, she has done almost nothing but furnish the prisoners with regular and constant occupation, and give them the humble instructions suited to their debased ignorance. She has, in short, banished idleness, and with it, not indeed guilt, but certainly much of what renders guilt odious and contaminating. She has done a great deal to prevent the English prisons from being any longer well organized schools of vice and misery, sending forth, every year, multitudes to spread the contagion of guilt through a community, whose very remedies for it had, until lately, but exasperated the disease.

In this subject, however, we have, from many causes, a strong interest on our side of the Atlantic. The Philadelphia Penitentiary is the oldest prison, that attempted, by practicable, and easy means, or with any considerable degree of success, to reform its convicts by giving them occupation, and interesting them in their own amendment. The Duke de la Rochefaucault, who is now at the head of the national arrangements for prison reform in France, said, nearly thirty years ago, in relation to this establishment, 'May the new continent, accustomed, to receive from Europe that illumination, which her youth and inexperience require, serve in her turn to establish a new system of imprisonments in the old world.' His hopes have been partly fulfilled. The Philadelphia system, begun, like Mrs Fry's, almost entirely by the Friends, has had its influence in Europe, and will have yet more hereafter. In the mean time, however, it becomes us to see what have been its effects at home. Crime, it is true, is neither so gross nor so obtrusive here, as it is in most parts of Europe; but our neglect may in time make it so. We have now negative, as well as positive example before us, and we shall incur a heavy responsibility, and meet a melancholy retribution from posterity, if, neglecting to profit by it, we suffer the old system of imprisonment to go on accumulating guilt and misery, which, though little felt by us, will prove, at last, one of the most deplorable curses we could have entailed upon our children.

HISTORICAL READER.

The following Extracts on Education, are taken from a new book for schools, which issued from the press last summer. This work has been so well received, that although the impression consisted of 3000 copies, a second edition still larger has been needed, and will be in the market in a few weeks:—

Our first ideas are of sensible objects—of these, the objects of sight probably make the most easy and indelible impression. We comprehend the almost infinite variety of any prospect, in a momentary glance, and the imagination can revive the picture at pleasure; but a verbal description of it would be tedious, the impression faint, and the recollection difficult. Hence children very soon learn the names of objects about them—objects which they can see. And indeed how fruitless would be the attempt to teach children what a table, a chair, a window, or a door is, unless these objects can be seen! But when seen, the labour is easily accomplished. Hence we may conclude, that the first lessons in reading for children should commend themselves to the attention by signs or pictures of the objects described in the lessons. Perhaps natural history is the most abundant in suitable subjects for such exercises, although many works of art might be mentioned as well calculated to increase the variety. Let animals, with which children are usually familiar, be the subject of the introductory lessons; and when these are used, let others, with which they are not familiar, be taken. Such a course of reading lessons would give children, in a comparatively short time, a pretty good knowledge of this part of natural history. When this is done, and a good proficiency is made in the art of reading, history may well be made the subject of the next class of reading books for schools.

Instead, however, of putting into the hands of our youth a connected summary of history which is made up chiefly of dates, unless it be for regular study, give them a volume of extracts describing the most important events on record. Such extracts would abound in those incidents which never fail to captivate the elastic and expanding minds of the young—which never fail to interest all, whether young or old, who read them—incidents which equal, if not surpass, the utmost efforts of imagination as displayed in romance. Who would not be interested with the history of Tamerlane, of Ghengis Khan, of Mary of Scots, of Charles I., of the Crusades, Discovery of America, Capture of Montezuma, Contest of Mexico, Plymouth Colony, the American Revolution, Bonaparte's Campaign in Russia; and of numerous other parts of history that might be named!

If persons, when young, become well acquainted with all such portions of history, few will have so little curiosity as not to read the remaining parts—to fill up the chasms—to connect together those prominent parts. If a painter were to draw a landscape, he would not in the first instance form complete a single object, say a tree, before the other parts were touched. No, he would mark all the conspicuous points, then connect these points together, and then put on the finishing touches. Or, if a limner were to exhibit on canvas a human form, would he, at first, finish a leg or an arm, before the other parts were begun? No, he would first sketch all the prominent parts, them unite these parts, and then give it the colour and expression of life. Much in this way, it will be perceived, the Author would recommend that persons acquire a knowledge of history.

A few observations more will conclude this Preface, already extended to an immoderate length. It may be said, that a book for young persons, of the description named, will cause them to place a false estimate on human conduct—that, in the same degree as they thence fail duly to appreciate real goodness, they will become the less inclined to it; and in the same degree as they become familiarized with vice, they will view it with less abhorrence, and will consequently be the less secured against temptations to it. The Author would not deny that this may sometimes be the case; but he does maintain, that there is no necessary tendency in history, to produce these deleterious effects in the human character. Those who read history, must blame themselves or their teachers, if suitable moral reflections are not made as they pass along. If history were studied as it ought, the most tragical relations which disfigure its ensanguined pages might be made conducive to our instruction. If we did but reflect on the tears of the widows and orphans, and imagine ourselves to hear the groans of the wounded and dying; if we represented to ourselves the splendid and warlike appearance of an army, at its first taking the field, contrasted with the distressful spectacle of its shattered remains, after a hard fought battle, or a bloody campaign; we should be thunderstruck at the reflection, and contemplate with horror the dreadful effects of the human passions, instead of being greatly dazzled with what is called martial glory, and unduly inspired with love for the praise usually bestowed on it in history.

God forbid that search after truth should be discouraged for fear of its consequences! The consequences of truth may be subversive of superstition, but they never can be injurious to the rights, or well-founded expectations of the human race. *Bishop Watson.*

From the National Gazette.

SMALL POX.

The comparatively rare occurrences of this disease, since the introduction of vaccination, has afforded few opportunities for observation; & improvements in its treatment have not kept pace with those of other disorders. The most valuable article, at all relating to small pox, which has fallen under my observation in the last twenty years, is the casual mention (and that only by way of illustrating the effects of cutaneous eruptions) by Doctor Jenner, in his letter to Doctor Charles Parry, where he notices the young woman at Dudley; in this case, by his advice, the repeated application of lead water to one cheek, already covered with small pox eruptions, prevented the suppurative process in that cheek.

I cannot contemplate the havoc now making in Philadelphia by this formidable enemy of human life and beauty, without offering to my medical brethren, the result of several cases which fell under my care about twenty-five years ago.

Considering the disease as a fever particularly determined to the skin; and finding that affected by eruptions, proportioned to the extent and violence of fever heat, acting on the skin, I boldly combated the inflamation there by topical applications, rather than by general remedies. These were employed as soon as the character of the disease was developed, during its vesicular stage, or before suppuration had taken place; i. e. within the first few days after the appearance of the eruption. In five cases, all indeed, in which I had an opportunity of testing my theory, the happy result was, that fever was allayed, suppuration entirely prevented, or moderated; and danger and deformity completely obviated.

My first experiment was on an infant, (grand child of the late Governor Livingston,) who was covered by thousands of Pock, and starting with partial convulsions—being stripped and washed all over with cold milk and water, it was left uncovered until the surface of the body became cooler than temperate; all means of increasing warmth were studiously avoided.—The child continued playful; and the vesicles dried up, in the course of a week, to the size of pin heads. The other patients were older, some adult, differing but little in the result, and that little appeared to be the effect of a less extensive application of the sponge and the deauding process; suppuration and suffering were limited, and danger removed.

Will it be said there is nothing new in this mode of treatment? Has not the cooling regimen been long in use? True it has; just in that degree which favoured the active powers of the system, and aided the developement of fever, the strongest action of the arterial system; but as a *remedy* in small pox, *cold* should be extended to the degree of depressing the increased heat of the whole system, and especially of the superficies, below the specific temperature of health.

As after eruption the irritation of the inflamed skin is reflected ad interim, the fever becomes reciprocally the consequence, as it had been the cause, of the eruption; this last fever has been denominated secondary, and is most dangerous. This shows the importance of guarding the skin from excessive pustular eruptions. The mucous membrane lining the throat, stomach, and abdominal viscera, sympathetically affected, requires some, although a subordinate attention, such as refrigerating drinks, (and thanks to modern ingenuity) a solution of Seidlitz powders, taken cold, and in divided portions, affords the best.

The above experiments are not offered as a substitute for, but submitted as auxiliary to the general remedies in use, in hopes they will tend to lessen the extreme mortality of the epidemic small pox. SENEX.

PROPHECY OF COLUMBUS.

In one of the letters which Columbus wrote to the king of Spain from his fleet, then lying before Jamaica, he has this remarkable passage: "The wealth that I have discovered, will rouse mankind to pillage and violence, and will revenge the wrongs that I have suffered. The Spanish nation itself will perhaps, suffer one day for the crimes that its malignity, its ingratitude, and its envy, are now committing."

CHRISTIAN REGISTER:

Published every Friday at No. 4, Spear's Buildings, Congress street, for the Editor, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or three dollars payable in six months.

Persons who are disposed to act as agents, in towns where no agents are named, will please to forward their names.

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